MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

7 MARCH 1983

Nonaligned Summit Conference

Following the Iraqi president's decision not to personally attend the Seventh Nonaligned Summit Conference in New Delhi, Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i likewise announced that he will not participate in the conference. In a message to Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, broadcast by Tehran radio, Khamene'i said he was obliged to change his plans to attend "for certain reasons" and send Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi instead to head the Iranian delegation. Other Middle East heads of state who will not personally attend the conference include Saudi King Fahd, Moroccan King Hassan II, Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri and Omani Sultan Qabus, according to reports by SPA, MAP, SUNA and Muscat radio. Indicating that Libya's Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi will also not participate, JANA reported that Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud arrived in New Delhi to attend the conference. The Lebanese delegation will meet with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat for talks on the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon, Beirut radio said. 'Arafat will also meet with Jordanian King Husayn, Radio Monte Carlo reported citing an informed source in Amman.

The nonaligned foreign ministers adopted the Fes Arab summit peace plan during their presummit meetings and Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal expressed hope that the summit conference will also adopt the Arab plan, according to Riyadh radio reports. Meanwhile, Damascus radio noted that Syria has submitted a working paper on the Middle East conflict and MENA reported that Egypt has submitted proposals for the conference to adopt a tough stance against Israeli settlement activity. Iran has proposed an amendment warning against the influence of superpowers in the Nonaligned Movement and will support Libya's candidacy to host the eighth nonaligned summit, the Iranian foreign minister announced in remarks reported by IRNA.

The flurry of presummit diplomatic activity included meetings between the Egyptian and Iraqi foreign ministers and between Indian Prime Minister Gandhi and DRA Prime Minister Soltan Ali Keshtmand, according to MENA and Kabul radio respectively.

In another development, an Iranian Foreign Ministry official denied reports that an Iranian plane which landed at Delhi international airport contained armed commandos, IRNA reported.

PLO Affairs

'Arafat Remarks, Activities -- PLO Executive Committee Chairman 'Arafat has announced his desire to participate in peace negotiations which all parties would join without preconditions, according to an interview with 'Arafat broadcast by London ITV on 6 March. 'Arafat also complained that the Americans are "neglecting the PLO completely" and said he is ready to talk about everything "when they are ready to discuss with me."

Before traveling to New Delhi to attend the Nonaligned Summit Conference 'Arafat held talks with Saudi leaders in Riyadh, according to SPA reports. 'Arafat briefed King Fahd on the results of the Palestine National Council meeting, Riyadh radio noted.

Deadlock in POW Exchange Talks -- Negotiations between the PLO and "the Zionist entity" for an exchange of POW's are deadlocked and have stopped, a responsible Palestinian source announced in a statement reported by Baghdad Voice of PLO Radio.

Carter Meeting -- Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter conferred with PLO Executive Committee member Ahmad Sidqi ad-Dajani on 6 March, Radio Monte Carlo disclosed on 7 March citing a reliable source in Cairo. The source explained that the U.S. Embassy in Cairo had arranged the meeting.

Egypt

Relations with Soviet Union -- Egypt and the Soviet Union have agreed to exchange ambassadors in order to promote bilateral relations, MENA reported on 5 March citing the paper AL-JUMHURIYAH. The agreement follows Egypt's receipt of an important message from the Soviet leadership, delivered by Soviet Deputy Prime Minister Nikolay Baybakov during his 2 March Cairo airport stopover, AL-JUMHURIYAH said.

Mubarak on PLO -- While Egypt will never abandon the Palestinian people it will not allow the establishment of a Palestine radio on its territory, President Husni Mubarak asserted at a 5 March National Democratic Party meeting in a speech reported by MENA. Mubarak expressed regret over the accusations leveled against Egypt by the Palestine National Council meeting in Algiers.

Lebanon

Comment on Negotiations -- U.S. presidential envoy Philip Habib left for Washington "emptyhanded" since Israel "for the time being" rejects his proposals that the security arrangements in southern Lebanon preclude a fixed Israeli presence in the area, Jerusalem radio reported on 6 March. Nevertheless, Israeli leaders have adopted a more flexible policy toward the negotiations and may not insist on the establishment of observation posts in southern Lebanon, according to Jerusalem television. Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir likewise said in a 4 March IDF Radio interview that Israel is prepared to examine alternative proposals on security arrangements, adding that no proposal, "even if made by us," is sacrosanct. Deploring the present lack of high-level Lebanese-Israeli contacts, Shamir said Lebanon's contacts with Arab countries hinder the establishment of good relations between Israel and Lebanon. Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salim meanwhile told U.S. newsmen that Lebanon is not going to close 22 borders in order to open 1 border, according to remarks broadcast by Voice of Lebanon radio.

More on Ba'labakk Incident -- Six Lebanese Army men were killed and 12 were wounded in the 4 March attack on an Army unit south of Ba'labakk, Voice of Lebanon radio announced in an update on the incident. The Lebanese authorities arrested three men in connection with the attack and issued arrest warrants for others, including the local Shi'ite Amal group leader, according to the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon.

West Bank

Unidentified assailants fired at an IDF camp in Samaria on 5 March but caused no casualties, Jerusalem radio reported. Earlier, the PLO General Command claimed that Palestinian fighters killed or wounded several Israelis in a 2 March ambush of an IDF vehicle on the Janin-Nabulus highway, according to a communique broadcast by Aden Voice of Palestine radio. MA'ARIV said a grenade was thrown that day at an Israeli settler's car but missed its target.

Iran

U.S. police raided Iran's Washington mosque on 5 March, occupied it and arrested the mosque's Friday imam, Tehran radio reported on 6 March. Commenting on the raid, Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani declared that despite America's claims of democracy it cannot tolerate a mosque that wishes to act freely, another radio report noted.

Iraq

President Saddam Husayn warned Tehran that any further attack on Iraq would be doomed to failure and that the attacking force would be "completely annihilated," INA reported on 5 March citing Husayn's message to the Iranian peoples. He added that if the Iranian rulers had shouldered their responsibilities they would have accepted peace; however, since they left the "mainstream of legitimate leadership" it is therefore the responsibility of all Iranians to cooperate closely to rescue Iran from its destructive ordeal.

An explosion in the Air France office on 5 March seriously wounded the office's director, INA announced on 6 March citing an Interior Ministry source. The source added that the security forces defused another explosive on 6 March in the Kuwaiti Airlines office.

Oil Affairs

Eight OPEC oil ministers made "some progress" during 3 March talks in London aimed at securing a new consensus on oil prices and output, OPECNA announced on 4 March. IRNA and WAKH subsequently reported that Iranian Oil Minister Mohammad Gharazi and Qatari Oil Minister Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalifah Al Thani left their respective countries to attend the 7 March OPEC Consultative Ministerial Council meeting in London.

In a 4 March speech broadcast by Tehran radio, Iranian Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi asserted that the current talk about an oil price war is a "conspiracy" launched by the region's "reactionary" leaders to bring down the oil price and exert pressure on Iran. He affirmed that these "plots" can neither affect the outcome of the war with Iraq nor Iran's "revolutionary" decisions.

Algerian-Soviet Relations

The Algerian-Soviet State Committee on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation signed a draft agreement in Moscow on 4 March, Algiers radio reported. The Soviet side agreed to provide a state loan to Algeria to cover expenditures for the construction of railroad installations in the western section of the high plateau, the radio added.

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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HEADS OF STATE ARRIVE IN NEW DELHI 5-7 MARCH

DPRK Vice President

BK051019 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 5 Mar 83

Excerpt] The president of Sri Lanka, Mr Jayewardene, arrived in New Delhi a short while ago to take part in the summit. He was received by President Giani Zail Singh. The vice president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mr Pak Song-chol, and the prime minister of Vietnam, Mr Pham Van Dong, have also arrived in the capital

Kiprianou, Others

BK051329 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] Several heads of delegations arrived in New Delhi today to take part in the non-aligned summit opening on Monday. The Cyprus president, Mr Spiros Kiprianou, reached the capital this morning.

The other heads of state who arrived during the day and later in the evening were Sri Lanka President Mr Jayewardene; Guyana President Mr Burnham; Laos head of state Mr Souphanouvong; chairman of the ruling council of Ethiopia Mr Mengistu Haile Mariam; president of Yemen People's Democratic Republic Mr 'Ali Nasir Muhammad; Yugoslav President Mr Petar Stambolic; and Argentine President Major General Bignone. They were all received by President Giani Zail Singh and a ceremonial welcome was accorded to them.

The president of Mozambique, Air Marshal Samora Moises Machel, was given a warm welcome when he arrived in New Delhi a short while ago.

Pakistan, African Leaders

BK060926 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Excerpts] The presidents of Pakistan, Zambia, Tanzania, Madagascar, Cape Verde, and Somalia and the king of Nepal arrived in the capital this morning to participate in the Seventh Nonaligned Summit beginning tomorrow. They were received at the airport by President Giani Zail Singh.

The prime ministers of Mauritius, Zaire, Zimbabwe, Tunisia, and Lesotho have also arrived. They were received at the airport by Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi.

Libya's Jallud

LD061926 Tripoli JANA in English 1421 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, Jumada 22, Mar 6, JAMAHRIYAH NEWS AGENCY -- Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud arrived early this morning in the Indian capital New Delhi to attend the meetings of the 7th Non-aligned Summit Conference.

Castro, 'Arafat

BK061626 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Text] Over 50 heads of state and government arrived in New Delhi today to attend the Nonaligned Summit Conference opening tomorrow.

One of the prominent leaders to arrive today is the outgoing chairman of the Nonaligned Conference, President Castro of Cuba. He will be handing over the chairmanship to Mrs Gandhi tomorrow.

Among the other dignataries who arrived in New Delhi today are President Nyerere of Tanzania, President Mubarak of Egypt, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola, as well as the chief of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasir 'Arafat, and the president of the South-West Africa People's Organization, Sam Nujoma. President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan; the chief martial law administrator of Bangladesh, General Ershad; King Birendra of Nepal; President Kaunda of Zambia; President Arap Moi of Kenya also arrived to take part in the summit. The presidents of Madagascar, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Maldives, Somalia, Cameroon, Seychelles, United Arab Emirates, Algeria, Niger, Congo, Mozambique, Yemen Arab Republic, Liberia, Djibouti, Sao Tome and Principe, Grenada, Zaire, Suriname, Cape Verde; the amir of Bahrain; the kings of Jordan and Lesotho; the crown prince of Morocco; the prime ministers of Mauritius, Zimbabwe, Zaire, Libya, and Malaysia; the vice presidents of Iraq, Nigeria, and Sudan; the foreign minister of Saudi Arabia have also reached the capital.

Syria, Sierra Leone

BK0/0410 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] More leaders arrived in the capital to take part in the summit. One of the prominent leaders who arrived yesterday was the outgoing chairman of the Nonaligned Conference President Fidel Castro of Cuba, who will be handing over the chairmanship to Mrs Gandhi today. Other leaders include the presidents of Syria and Sierra Leone, the amir of Kuwait, the vice president of Panama, the prime ministers of Libya, Tunisia, and Lesotho and the foreign ministers of Oman and the Ivory Coast. In all, over 70 heads of state and government are in New Delhi for the summit.

Lebanese Leaders

NC071027 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim, and their accompanying delegation arrived in New Delhi at 0815 Beirut time today. The Lebanese president was welcomed at the airport by the Indian president.

President al-Jumayyil and his party moved directly from the airport to the presidential palace where the Indian president held a reception for the delegation heads. During this reception, meetings took place between President al-Jumayyil and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, King Husayn, President Husni Mubarak, Libya's 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, Cuban President Fidel Castro, UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar, Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal and other Gulf states' officials.

President al-Jumayyil will hold meetings with Nonaligned Movement leaders and Arab leaders taking part in the Nonaligned Summit Conference.

Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan met with Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and other personalities taking part in the conference.

REPORTAGE ON FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE

Cuba's Malmierca Speaks

OW041107 Delhi Domestic Television Service in English 1522 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Speech by Isidoro Octavio Malmierca Peoli, Cuban foreign minister and outgoing chairman of the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference, at the opening session of the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers' Conference in New Delhi on 3 March -- recorded in Spanish with superimposed English translation]

[Text] It is a great pleasure for me to open the conference of ministers of foreign affairs of the seventh summit conference of nonaligned countries. I should like to convey to all of you my most sincere thanks and profound gratitude for the enormous and constant cooperation you have provided us with during the 42 months that have elapsed since the sixth summit conference held in Havana. During this time, the ministers have met on 10 different occasions: At the four plenary sessions that were held during the UN General Assembly, at the four extraordinary meetings of the coordinating bureau, at the preperatory meeting for the seventh summit conference and at the ministerial conference which was held in February 1981 in this beautiful and hospitable city of New Delhi.

I should now like to propose that the minister of external affairs of India, our dear colleague and friend, His Excellency Narasimha Rao, whose eminent qualifications, readiness to serve, and broad experience we are all familiar with, and who, moreover, on countless occasions has demonstrated his firm attachment to the objectives and principles for which our movement is struggling, be designated chairman of our conference. [shakes hands with Rao and turns over gavel to him amid applause]

PLO's Faruq Qaddumi Speaks

OW040941 Delhi Domestic Television Service in English 1534 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Speech by Faruq Qaddumi, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization delegation, on behalf of the liberation movements, at the opening session of the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers' Conference in New Delhi on 3 March -- recorded, in Arabic with superimposed English translation]

[Text] The national liberation movements look up, with great expectations, to this conference, in order to preserve the objectives and principles of the movement and to participate fruitfully and contribute to the promotion of our struggle against imperialism, Zionism, apartheid, racism in all its forms, the eradication of imperialism in all its aspects, new and old. Let me reiterate all my hopes for success in your moble efforts in guiding that conference in order to achieve the aims and objectives aspired to by our people, to consolidate our movement, our independence, our solidarity.

Thank you for your attention. [applause]

Text of SRV's Minister's Speech

For the text of SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's 3 March speech at the ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Summit Conference in New Delhi, see the Vietnamese section of the 7 March Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

4 March Session

BK041555 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] The foreign ministers conference of nonaligned countries has ended its 2-day discussion on Kampuchea's representation in the movement. All India Radio correspondent Manohar Thakru understands that the Kampuchean seat is to remain vacant. Informal discussions are now in progress to devise the precise formulation of this decision. The foreign ministers will be reassembling at 2130 tonight [1600 GMT] to consider the conclusions to be presented to the summit beginning on Monday. These will include the decision on Kampuchea's representation. They will also consider the recommendations to be made about the composition of the Coordinating Bureau.

The foreign ministers met in two sessions today and both were devoted to Kampuchea. Delegates from 61 countries took part in this debate. Though the speakers were divided on who should represent Kampuchea, our correspondent reports that the general tenor of the debate indicated that there has been qualitative change in the perception of most members. The approach was to avoid acrimony and take a realistic long-term view of the issue.

Addressing a news conference between two plenary sessions, the foreign minister of Singapore, S. Dhanabalan, said there was no consensus at Havana to keep Kampuchea's seat vacant. This has been demonstrated by the discussions in New Delhi. He said the procedure of consensus in the Nonaligned Movement has created such problems.

On the procedural items, the foreign ministers agreed to recommend to the summit that Bahamas, Barbados, Colombia and 'Anuatu Islands be admitted as full members of the movement. They also endorsed the proposal that Antigua and Bermuda be admitted as observers and the Dominican Republic as guest.

In the Political Committee, a number of amendments were suggested to the draft declaration. The committee converted itself into a drafting committee and also set up another drafting group. This group completed the first reading of all sections of the political declaration and will meet again tomorrow. Our correspondent reports that the New Delhi declaration will have a section entitled "Conclusions and Recommendations." This is a departure from the declarations of earlier summits. The Indian delegation has finalized the draft of this section and it will now be circulated among members. This part of the declaration speaks of the basic concepts and the (?contents) of the ideology of nonalignment and refers to political and economic challenges facing the members.

The Economic Committee continued its consideration of the draft economic declaration. While the drafting group is considering the question of cooperation among developing countries, a general debate has started on a 23-point action program. This is a comprehensive program covering subjects like peaceful uses of nuclear energy, setting up of a solidarity fund of nonaligned countries for economic and social development and technical cooperation.

The Indian delegation continued behind the scene discussions on various issues. External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao and Foreign Secretary Rasgotra met the foreign ministers or officials of Cuba, Tanzania, Grenada, Botswana, Yugoslavia, and Iran.

Preparatory Meeting Ends

PA051958 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Excerpts] The nonaligned preparatory meeting ended today in New Delhi. The meeting set the stage for the upcoming Seventh Nonaligned Summit, scheduled to begin Monday in New Delhi. The foreign ministers agreed that Kampuchea's seat should remain vacant, as at the sixth summit in Havana. The agreement blocked the maneuver of some countries which intended the seat to be occupied by Norodom Sihanouk, representative of the overthrown tyranny of Pol Pot.

The Political and Economic Committees reviewed drafts of the seventh conference's final document, while the ministers' conference approved the admission of four new states to the movement: Colombia, Bahamas, Barbados, and Vanuatu, an archipelago near Australia.

Prior to the event, XINHUA News Agency -- the Chinese press agency -- has been sending official communiques issued by the Peking government to some delegations of the nonaligned countries meeting in India to prepare for the nonaligned summit that will begin in New Delhi on Monday.

Many foreign ministers have expressed displeasure at this situation, which they describe as Chinese interventionism. China is not a member of the Nonaligned Movement. In the halls and corridors at the press center, Chinese reporters for that news agency distributed copies of an official communique from the Chinese Government in which Peking pronounces itself in favor of representatives of the overthrown Pol Pot government of Kampuchea being admitted to the conference.

In a statement to the press, Suppiah Dhanabalan, foreign minister of Singapore, also expressed his conviction that the overthrown Kampuchean regime, responsible for the murders of almost 3 million people, should officially be included at the meeting. The diplomat tried to convince more than 200 reporters that the consensus reached at the Havana summit in regards to Kampuchea was in violation of the procedures of the nonaligned.

At the Havana summit it was decided that the Kampuchean seat should be left vacant and that the issue would be discussed during the seventh summit. The Singapore ambassador said that his country's idea was to attack Cuba for the way it handled the 1979 sixth summit, and that if that objective was not achieved, the nonaligned as a whole would be discredited.

Malmierca on Kampuchea

FL040315 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] The following is a summary of the speech delivered by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca at the session prior to the foreign ministers meeting held in New Delhi in preparation for the seventh summit of the Nonaligned Movement.

In the history of nations, seldom has a nation suffered such brutal and fierce repression in its persistent search for independence, peace and development as the heroic Kampuchean people, Malmierca began.

We must recall, Malmierca stressed, that Kampuchea was dragged into the United States' war against the Indochinese peoples because of Washington's decision, which organized and led the coup d'etat which brought Lon Nol into power thus spreading the hostilities from Vietnam into Kampuchean territory with the subsequent result of massive bombings, peasant concentration and giant military operations.

Yet, Malmierca said, a dark page in Kampuchean national history was then opened. Instigated by the Chinese-U.S. alliance which supports Chinese expansionist attempts, Pol Pot and his band of assassins began the systematic extermination of the Khmer nation, where more than 3 million citizens are estimated to have fallen victims of that incredible genocide. That horror-filled page was interrupted by the decisive resistance of Kampuchean patriots and the internationalist assistance of the sons of Vietnam who tasted combat once again.

Elsewhere in his speech, Malmierca said: It is really incredible that some members of the Nonaligned Movement, which is so indebted to the Indochinese peoples who for more than a decade resisted and finally defeated the main thrust of imperialism, would today deny the right of the government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, headed by Comrade Heng Samrin, to occupy the seat which it legitimately and morally deserves to have in this conference.

Further in his speech he said, it would seem incredible that anyone would dare to take the initiative to defend the Pol Potists if it were not that history confirms that those who today dedicate so much energy and such overzealous concern for the destiny of the Kampuchean people are those who in the past provided their political and moral support and even more, their territory, to contribute to U.S. aggression against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

Malmierca stated: There can be no doubt that in the long road toward achievement of its legitimate aspirations, Kampuchea militarily confronted in the past the same imperialist, expansionist and puppet bands which it confronts today as they try to deny its legitimate right as a member of this movement.

Elsewhere he said: Once before, during the sixth summit, the heads of government of the Nonaligned Movement found themselves confronted with the demand made by the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to be represented in the activities of the movement. The well-paid Pol Potist representatives also demanded participation. Subsequent debate proved there was no concensus in our movement in favor of one side or the other.

Malmierca stated: It is clear that the imperialists have regretted that the issue of Kampuchean representation failed to divide the movement. It is evident that in its campaign against developing countries, the OAU, the Arab League and -- at the top of its list -- the nonaligned, nothing would have pleased Washington more than to see the Nonaligned Movement paralyzed or obstructed in carrying out its international role.

Finally Malmierca said: Cuba, Mr President, is certain that the legitimate representatives of the Kampuchean people -- the People's Government of Kampuchea -- will some day be here with us. In that manner, an unnecessary and cruel injustice will be redeemed and that day will contribute to the strengthening of the prestige and authority of our movement.

Indian Official on Debate

OW050132 Delhi Domestic Television Service in English 1616 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Interview with K.S. Bajpai, secretary to the Indian External Affairs Ministry and adviser to the Indian delegation to the Seventh Nonaligned Summit, conducted by Indian television correspondent (Shashi Komar) on 4 March; from "The News" program; place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] We now have Mr K.S. Bajpai, secretary to the Indian External Affairs Ministry and adviser to the Indian delegation, to tell us more about the [Nonaligned Foreign Ministers' Conference] deliberations of the day. Mr Bajpai:

[Answer] (?Of interest to) your viewers will have been the conclusion of the debate on Kampuchea. This ended just before lunch by which time nearly 7 hours had been taken up by the speakers who spoke on the subject. It is interesting to note that roughly one-third of the members did not speak, but of the roughly 60 that did nearly 34 took one position and 26 another. The position of the 26 was that the government known as coalition of Democratic Kampuchea should be represented at the conference whereas 34 either supported the PRK [People's Republic of Kampuchea] or preferred the vacant seat. In view of this I think it would be significant to note that the correctness of the position taken by India has been clearly brought out by the course of the debate.

It is not always easy to judge debate and it has been the jealous prerogative of the Nonaligned Movement not to have votes. [as heard] But looking at all the speeches that is what emerges. We had in advance felt that this was an issue that deeply divided the movement and we wanted to proceed with strict constitutionality. We also wanted to have a full and free debate which took place and according to the proceedings today, as I said, it looks fairly clear that our decision to go by the Havana decision and to keep the seat vacant will be what emerges from this conference. It has yet to meet again this evening at the ministers' level to decide what to report to the summit. Perhaps it will finish tonight or it may carry on.

Meanwhile, the committees have been meeting. I do not think that it would be proper for me to go into the details of their deliberations but, broadly speaking, they have been considering the drafts put in by India regarding the economic and political parts of the final communique or declaration. They are going to have a fair amount of work, I think, in order to be able to deliver the goods for the summit. They will in any case, of course, be meeting throughout the summit but to have the documents ready to put up to the heads of government and state when they meet next week it looks like being a busy weekend for all of them.

KAMPUCHEAN FOREIGN MINISTER ON VACANT SEAT

NC051300 Paris AFP in English 1212 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] Paris, March 5 (AFP) -- Cambodian Foreign Minister Hun Sen today called for his country's seat to be left vacant at next week's New Delhi nonaligned summit meeting.

In an interview with the Soviet News Agency NOVOSTI, published here today, Mr Hun Sen backed the compromise solution to the conflict over the seat as a way of assuring the success of the New Delhi conference and preventing the anti-Vietnamese coalition headed by former Cambodian ruler Prince Norodom Sihanouk from claiming the Cambodian seat.

Observers noted that the 97 non-aligned nations were seriously split over the Cambodian issue and that this compromise, already accepted at the last summit in Havana, is likely again to be adopted.

But Mr. Hun Sen made it clear that his government had a right to participate at the conference. He attacked "U.S. imperialism, Chinese expansionism and reactionary circles" in the anti-communist Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN).

Mr. Hun Sen said his government supported a political solution to the Cambodian conflict and did not reject proposals for a withdrawal of the estimated 150,000 Vietnamese from Cambodia, but he said Vietnamese forces would remain as long as there was a continuing threat from rebels.

Mr. Hun Sen warned the non-aligned conference that any resolution on Cambodia without his government's participation would be considered invalid by Pnomh Penh.

RAO COMMENTS ON EMPTY SEAT FOR KAMPUCHEA

BK051548 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] The Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference in New Delhi has reached a consensus to keep Kampuchea's seat vacant. The consensus was evolved after day-long negotiations by the Indian delegation with the ASEAN members, Vietnam, Cuba and others. It was announced at the conference by its chairman, the external affairs minister, Mr P.V. Narasimha Rao. The issue will remain out of the summit opening on Monday.

Mr Rao made a brief reference to the divergent views expressed in the debate on the Kampuchean seat and said it is not possible to arrive at a consensus on seating either party.

Briefing newsmen earlier this evening, the foreign secretary, Mr Rasgotra, who is a member of the Indian delegation, said that there was no consensus on changing the present situation. In other words, he added, there was no consensus that Kampuchea's seat should be filled.

About the Iran-Iraq war he said this is one of the major concerns of the movement. The Indian delegation has been talking with the representatives of the two countries on this and other issues. Apart from Mr Rasgotra, two other secretaries in the External Affairs Ministry, Mr K.S. Bajpai and Mr Ramesh Bhandari also answered newsmen's questions.

Mr Bhandari, who deals with economic issues, said that discussion of the Economic Committee is at the initial stage. He said the delegates have agreed that the global economy is in an acute state of crisis. The global negotiations have not been launched and the situation has become more critical.

Coordinating Bureau Study

BK060350 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Text] After discussions spread over 3 days, the nonaligned foreign ministers reached the consensus to keep the Kampuchean seat vacant. When the plenary met again last evening, the chairman, Mr Narasimha Rao, announced the recommendations being made by the foreign ministers to the summit. He said the Coordinating Bureau would examine the question further and make recommendations to the foreign ministers meeting to be held in 1985. Mr Narasimha Rao said that there was divergence of opinion amongst members. It was not possible to arrive at a consensus on seating either party.

TANJUG REPORTS SIHANOUK MESSAGE TO CONFERENCE

LD062010 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1423 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, March 6 (TANJUG) -- The leader of Democratic Kampuchea Prince Norodom Sihanouk calls on all participants at the Seventh Nonaligned Summit to come out resolutely against the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea and the current regime in Phnom Penh. He [words indistinct] supports for the National Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

In his message to the seventh summit, Sihanouk warns that the acceptance, or even the tolerance of such "faits accomplis" represent a danger for many other small countries which are subject to foreign domination and which see this summit as an opportunity to free themselves of such domination.

Pointing out that the situation in Kampuchea has deteriorated to such an extent that hundreds of thousands of inhabitants had to seek refuge in other countries, Sihanouk stated that such a situation has a destabilizing effect not only on the Indochinese peninsula but throughout Southeast Asia. Underlying this is an "expansionist power and a hegemonistic super power," he said.

Sihanouk stressed that Heng Samrin's regime in Phnom Penh, established by the Vietnamese forces of occupation, has no support among the people. This fact, he added, would be confirmed by free and democratic elections and this is the reason why (?Vietnam rejects) such demands.

The president of Democratic Kampuchea asked the summit participants not to allow the regime brought on the "bayonets of a foreign power" to occupy the place of his country in the Movement of Nonalignment.

That would be a "fatal precedent with the gravest of consequences for the other small countries and peoples which one day may find themselves in Kampuchea's situation" warned Prince Sihonouk.

He also appealed to the participants to reaffirm their adherence to the principles and goals adopted at the Bandung conference and the first summit of nonaligned countries in Belgrade.

FOREIGN MINISTERS DISCUSS IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT

Arab Meeting Ends in 'Rift'

LD041311 Kuwait KUNA in English 1118 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Excerpts] New Delhi, March 4 (KUNA) -- Foreign ministers of the non-aligned countries met here today for the second day to resume discussion of items on their meetings agenda after they failed yesterday to agree on who to represent Kampuchea in the non-aligned summit next Monday. Last night's session was adjourned with twenty delegates still waiting to deliver their speeches.

Meanwhile, diplomatic sources here disclosed that a meeting for the Arab foreign ministers last night ended in a rift because the ministers failed to reach a common stand on the Iran-Iraq war.

Syria and Libya back Iran in its war against Iraq while Algeria maintains relations of economic cooperation with Tehran.

According to the sources Libya and Syria are competing to host the 8th non-aligned summit. Libya yesterday called for the ouster of Egypt from the movement in reprisal for signing a peace treaty with Israel in 1979.

In the meantime, the African delegations to the meetings fear that the arrival here yesterday of a delegation representing the ousted Chadian president Goukouni Queddei would raise problems which had earlier split the Organization of African Unity.

India Drafts Plan on Ending War

NC051801 Cairo MENA in English 1640 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, March 5 (MENA) -- MENA learned that India has prepared a draft project for ending the Iraq-Iranian war based on directing an appeal to the two states to solve differences peacefully.

The draft also includes dispatching a delegation under the chairmanship of India and including two nonaligned members states to the two warring parties to undertake this mission.

MENA also learned that the Gulf states also prepared a draft project on the Iraqi-Iranian war, including reaching a cease-fire and setting up an international fund for reconstructing the two states.

Qatar Asks Egypt's Support

NC051802 Cairo MENA in English 1642 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, March 5 (MENA) -- Qatar has asked Egypt to support the Gulf states in their presented plan on the Iraqi-Iranian war.

That request took place today during a meeting between Egyptian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Qatari State Minister for Foreign Affairs Shaykh Muhammad ibn Sayf Al Thani.

Iraq-Iran Meeting Fails

GF061402 Manama AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 6 Mar 83 p 1

[Muhammad 'Umar dispatch]

[Text] It has been learned that the head of the PLO Political Department, Faruq Qaddumi, and Algerian Foreign Affairs Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi made an attempt to hold a meeting between Iraqi Foreign Affairs Minister Tariq 'Aziz and Iranian Foreign Affairs Minister 'Ali Akhbar Velayati to reach a solution to end the Gulf war. Indian External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao joined Qaddumi and Ibrahimi in their efforts, but this ended in fiasco after Velayati's rejection.

Well-informed sources reported that Syria and Libya adopt the Iranian views in the New Delhi summit.

FOREIGN MINISTERS REPORTEDLY ADOPT FES PLAN

LD062330 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Text] Reliable sources in New Delhi reported today that the nonaligned foreign ministers meeting which ended its work yesterday has adopted the Fes summit peace plan for the Middle East. It is decided that the heads of nonaligned delegations will, during their summit which will start tomorrow, review the foreign ministers' report on current events.

WEST BANK, GAZA PROPOSALS SUBMITTED BY EGYPT

NC041708 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1645 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, 4 Mar (MENA) -- The Egyptian delegation to the meetings of the nonaligned states ministerial conference has submitted proposals on the Middle East that aim at strengthening the draft final statement prepared by India, especially regarding the Israeli settlement policy in the occupied Arab territories.

Egypt wants the Nonaligned Conference to adopt a decisive stand toward the Israeli settlement activity in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, which poses great danger to the efforts to establish peace and to resolve the Palestinian issue.

IRNA CITES SAUDI FOREIGN MINISTER'S WALK OUT

LD051229 Tehran IRNA in English 0905 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, March 4 IRNA -- The Saudi Arabian foreign minister walked out of Friday night's session of the non-aligned foreign ministers meeting, aiming at creating further discord among the movement, and has reportedly flown back to his country.

Asked by IRNA to confirm that the Saudi minister had actually left Delhi or not for the purpose of sowing discord among the NAM [Nonaligned Movement] members, the spokesman for the conference, Manishanker Aiyyar said in a press conference late this evening that he knew nothing about this matter, but said he would look into it due to insistence of the reporters.

Meanwhile, foreign reporters here believe that the NAM members have many differences and the extended meeting of the foreign ministers Saturday afternoon would not be sufficient to resolve these differences.

The prolonging of the conference, and especially the endless and fruitless discussions about the question of Cambodia's seat at the summit meeting Monday has encouraged a number of so-called non-aligned countries, which are clearly and deeply dependent on the U.S., to further their efforts to waste the conference's time. In this relation, the leftist daily PATRIOT wrote in its Friday issue that 12 high-ranking U.S. diplomats were trying to discredit the Non-aligned Movement by their agent countries at the conference.

IRANIAN JET LANDS AT DELHI AIRPORT 'WITH COMMANDOS'

BK051050 Hong Kong AFP in English 1044 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, March 5 (AFP) -- An Iranian Air Force jet with armed commandos on board force landed at Delhi's Palam Airport today setting off a security alarm as the airport was readied to receive heads of governments and states arriving here to attend summit meet Monday, airport officials said.

The aircraft refused to identify itself and force landed. Indian commando units surrounded the plane and the control tower asked the pilot to taxi to a secluded corner of the air field.

The commander of the plane refused to disclose the identity of the passengers even after landing and insisted that an Iranian diplomat be called from the embassy, officials said.

A 14-member crew came out of the aircraft after the diplomats arrived and were taken to the VIP arrival hall.

Diplomatic efforts were in progress to send the aircraft back, Indian officials said.

The Iranian Embassy here was not available for comment. Repeated telephone calls from AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE brought reply "no comments."

According to Indian news agency PTI, the aircraft was carrying bullet proof cars, motor cycles and some armed commandos.

Indian Foreign Ministry officials were also not available for comment.

Indian commandos have cordonned off the aircraft, now parked in a corner, and security police were guarding the crew members who are in the VIP restaurant, officials said.

Airport officials said they had no prior information on the arrival of an Iranian Air Force plane. "We were taken by surprise, as we were getting ready to receive the nonaligned heads of states," a security official said.

Heads of states and governments from Sir Lanka, Guyana and Cyprus arrived here. The vice president of North Korea, Pak Song Chol also arrived today.

Indian President Zail Singh and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi were witness to the airport drama as both of them were there to receive the nonaligned leaders.

AFGHAN MUJAHIDIN REQUEST SUMMIT PARTICIPATION

LD052037 Tehran IRNA in English 2006 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] Tehran, March 5 IRNA -- Muslim mujahedeen of Afghanistan have called on the Non-aligned Movement to be allowed permission to participate in the non-aligned summit in New Delhi, and have declared that the representatives of the ruling regime in Kabul should be ousted from the summit.

The Muslim mujahedeen said in their declaration that so far hundreds of thousands of Afghan Muslims had been martyred and more than four million made homeless as a result of their armed fighting against the Soviet Amry of occupation, and that the demand (?on the right to decide on the future of their country) be recognised as theirs only.

They have also called on the non-aligned summit to condemn the Soviets for their direct interference in Afghanistan. They have also called on the summit in New Delhi to exert pressure on Moscow for withdrawing its troops from Kabul. (?They have said) that in the event the demands of the Afghans are not fully understood, the dignity and reputation of the Non-aligned Movement will be forever stained, and that in that case summits such as is being held in New Delhi will (?not) represent a commitment for non-alignment.

CUBAN DELEGATION CALLS SINGAPORE 'U.S. AGENT'

FL051938 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] Singapore was identified as an agent of the U.S. Government for maintaining an attitude aimed at dividing the Nonaligned Movement and favoring the U.S. State Department's plans, the Cuban delegation has charged.

Our delegation to the nonaligned summit noted that Singapore attempts to slander the role played by Cuba as chairman of the movement, attacks other member countries, and questions India's credibility as the new leader of that group of nations. The Cuban delegation went on to say that the Singapore delegation was doing nothing but repeating the lies previously stated by the U.S. representative to the United Nations, Jeane Kirkpatrick, which the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau considered to be an act of meddling in the domestic affairs of nonaligned states.

The Cuban document further states that Singapore's attitude is not surprising, inasmuch as that Southeast Asia nation aspires to become imperialism's Trojan horse in the Nonaligned Movement. It adds that the United States and its spokesman, Singapore, ignore the nonaligned's struggle against racism and apartheid, the struggle of the Namibian people for independence, the South African regime's repression against the black population, and the struggle of the Palestinian people for their inalienable rights.

In addition, Cuba accused Singapore of not saying anything about Israeli massacres of Palestinians in Lebanon, of (?ignoring) U.S. aggressions against Latin American and Caribbean peoples as well as remaining silent on the continued U.S. opposition to global negotiations.

Cuba accused Singapore of trying to hide the consensus achieved by Havana's sixth summit on Kampuchea's representation in the movement as well as the ratification of the vacant seat, which were formulated by the 1981 foreign ministers' conference.

Singapore's attack against Cuba's role as chairman of the movement does not deserve a response, the Cuban document indicates and adds: The movement itself, in its ministerial meetings in Havana in 1981 and in Managua in 1983, has made relevant declarations.

Finally, Cuba's denunciation notes that the lies and insults written in insulting language, not only for Cuba but also for the rest of the members of the movement, will neither stain the history of the group during the past 3 and 1/2 years nor impede the success of the coming deliberations of the chiefs of government or state of nonaligned countries.

NICARAGUA'S D'ESCOTO ON LATIN AMERICAN ISSUES

PA051800 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Excerpt] The ministerial preparatory conference for the Seventh Nonaligned Movement Summit will continue this afternoon in New Delhi, where the summit is scheduled to begin on Monday.

The foreign ministers will review such controversial topics as the situation in Latin America, especially Central America, the Iraq-Iran conflict, and the Middle East problems.

Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto has reported that the Latin American group has submitted proposals, amendments, and inclusions that would expand to some 35 paragraphs the part of the final declaration's draft that has been prepared by India as the host country.

D'Escoto said in this regard that the New Delhi declaration must clearly reflect the struggle of the Salvadoran people and U.S. aggression in Central America. This will be possible, he said, because the Nonaligned Movement bases its principles on anti-imperialism, anticolonialism, and antineocolonialism. He then stressed that the movement has bolstered its role in the last 3 years and has rejected any maneuver to change its anti-imperialist spirit.

During meetings held in the last few hours, the foreign ministers discussed the usefulness and composition of the Coordinating Bureau which, according to general opinion, performs a valuable function as a regulating body, which it must preserve. It was also decided that it must be composed of all interested nations, and thus far 68 have expressed desire to join.

REPORTS ON ECONOMIC, POLITICAL COMMITTEES

Economic Meeting

AB041304 Lagos NAN in English 1232 GMT 4 Mar 83

[By Bunmi Fasonu]

[Text] New Delhi, 4 Mar (NAN) -- The Economic Committee of the Nonaligned Movement met in New Delhi yesterday to consider proposals on global negotiations, with emphasis on measures to intensify North-South dialogue and South-South cooperation.

The proposals, to be submitted to the movement's summit, stated that the present international monetary and financial issues and transfer of resources needed to be tailored to suit the demands of developing countries.

An official spokesman said that the committee, presided over by Nicaragua's minister of economic cooperation, Edmundo Jarquin, suggested that there should be an increase in the market access to trade and commodities by developing countries in accordance with the principles of preferential treatment regarding exports.

He said that the committee would also consider other issues related to food and agriculture, energy and the immediate convening of an international conference to discuss and bring about a comprehensive reformation of the present international monetary systems.

The official said that the committee proposed the setting up of a center for information on transnational corporations in Havana, Cuba, and also the establishment of a center for science and technology in New Delhi.

The committee has also proposed the putting up of a nonaligned solidarity fund to help the developing countries within the movement.

It also proposed that feasibility study be made for the establishment of a development bank, by 1985, to promote South-South cooperation and the establishment of a council of producers association.

Work on Drafts

BK050756 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] The Political and Economic Committees of the nonaligned summit are continuing their discussions in New Delhi to finalize the draft of the political and economic declarations. Several amendments and suggestions have been made by member countries.

One of the proposed amendments to the economic draft calls for urgent attention of the international community to the special needs and problems of island developing countries. The amendment has been submitted by the delegations of Grenada, Malta, Seychelles, Mauritius and Cyprus.

Another proposal submitted by Grenada calls on the Nonaligned Movement to establish a watchdog committee to intervene on behalf of individual member countries in cases where injustice has been done by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund [IMF] in their dealings with member countries. The proposal calls for the establishment within the World Bank of an advisory and review commission with a majority of members from developing countries. It also calls on the IMF to be fully responsive to the requirements of developing countries and to establish minimum quotas for every small country.

Proposal for Bank

BK060443 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Text] In the Economic Committee of the Nonaligned Movement, there was a general agreement that the proposal to set up a bank of the developing countries should not be dropped. The proposal had been put forward by the Group of 77 in its presentation to the committee.

In a discussion on the world economic situation, delegates asked the industrialized countries to recognize a link between peace and economic progress all over the world.

Work on Political Draft

BK050900 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Excerpt] The Political and the Economic Committees of the nonaligned summit are continuing their discussions in New Delhi to finalize the draft of the political and economic declarations. A drafting group of the Political Committee began consideration of the paragraphs in the draft declaration relating to the Indian Ocean.

Sri Lanka has sponsored an amendment that suggests that the question of the sovereignty of Mauritius over Chagos Archipelago, which includes Diego Garcia, should be treated separately from the subject of Indian Ocean. A working group has been set up to consider this and other amendments to the portions relating to the Indian Ocean. The group will meet under the chairmanship of India.

The conference spokesman said the drafting group seems to be moving in the direction of treating the Chagos question separately from the Indian Ocean issue.

Working Panels

LD051051 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0943 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, March 5 (TANJUG) -- The Political Committee of the seventh summit in Delhi, in the capacity of the committee's open editing group for the political part of the final document, today, Saturday, set up a working panel for the Middle East problems. The panel, made up of Arab Countries' representatives, is assigned with using suggestions and amendments to prepare a draft of an enlarged text for parts in the political declaration that pertain to the Palestinian people, the situation in Lebanon, and the Middle East in general.

It was suggested at the discussion that a separate part on the Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor should be introduced in the political declaration, and the panel will give its stand towards this question.

Also set up was a working panel for the parts of the text that deal with the Indian Ocean. It will consider the question of the Diego Garcia Islands and the sovereignty of Mauritius over this archipelago.

In the discussion, as reported, proposals have been made for the question of the sovereignty of Mauritius to be taken out of the text on the Indian Ocean itself, and to be treated as a separate item. The working group is headed by India and it mainly consists of coastal countries -- including Sri Lanka, Pakistan, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Tanzania, Mauritius, and Madagascar, and also of Yugoslavia and Zambia.

The Political Committee has so far completed the first "reading" of the first seven paragraphs of the draft political resolution, which mainly pertain to the role and importance of the Movement of Non-alignment in the present aggravated international conditions. The discussion has been mainly focused on the democratization of the process of decision-making in the world and other similar questions. It has, in this context, been set out that President Tito had, back at the first summit in Belgrade, defined the above question which is now extremely topical.

The wording of the part of the draft on coexistence in the nuclear era was also discussed and particular attention was devoted to social and economic effects of the arms race on the developing countries' economies.

The Yugoslav delegation, which is very active in the Political Committee's work, today proposed that emphasis be placed in the declaration also on the need for the use of nuclear energy to peaceful ends, on which a United Nations conference is to be held this (?for next) year. More is expected to be said this afternoon about the significance and role of the United Nations.

A discussion on the draft recommendations and conclusions regarding the closing part of the summit document has started in the Political Committee.

Diego Garcia Issue

BK051313 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] There is a move at the nonaligned meeting in New Delhi to treat Diego Garcia as an issue by itself rather than as a part of the Indian Ocean question. In the draft declaration now being discussed by the Political Committee, Diego Garcia figured as part of the paragraphs dealing with the Indian Ocean.

The draft calls for the restoration of the sovereignty of Mauritius over the Chagos Archipelago and the military base in Diego Garcia, which is a part of the archipelago.

The move to treat Diego Garcia as a separate issue was initiated by Sri Lanka in the drafting group of the Political Committee. The drafting group appointed a working group of the Political Committee. The drafting group appointed a working group under the chairmanship of India to consider this and other amendments to the draft declaration concerning the Indian Ocean.

The drafting group also took up consideration of those paragraphs in the declaration which relate to Palestine, Lebanon and the West Asia situation.

Another working group was appointed to prepare a comprehensive draft. It was also decided to discuss a proposal that the political declaration should contain a separate section on the Israeli attack on Iraq's nuclear installations.

The drafting group also considered the question of Mayotte Island, which is still under French occupation. It was felt that the island is an integral part of Comoros.

Syrian Working Paper

JN052021 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stated that the Syrian delegation has submitted to the Political Committee of the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference a working paper which contains the principal ideas adopted by previous nonaligned summit conferences regarding the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestinian issue.

Khaddam affirmed that the seventh summit must protect the Nonaligned Movement from the dangers threatening it in light of the U.S. onslaught.

VELAYATI DEFINES IRANIAN SUMMIT STANCE

GF061706 Tehran IRNA in English 1625 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, March 6, IRNA -- Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati has expressed hope here that the Non-aligned Movement [NAM] would play its due role under the present critical circumstances in which humanity in general and the Third World nations in particular, are more than any other time suffering from economic and political crises.

"We hope," said Velayati, "the Non-aligned Movement treads the path assigned by its founders and achieves further power and influence in today's world."

The Iranian foreign minister further hoped that the movement of the non-aligned countries would serve as a haven for developing and non-aligned nations so that the gap created by other international organisations would be filled.

Velayati who was speaking to IRNA further described the Islamic Republic of Iran's stances in the current NAM summit meet here.

Pointing out the efforts being staged by the superpowers to influence the movement, he said Iran and certain other countries of the NAM were trying to coordinate their stances, hoping that in this manner the spirit of independence and real non-alignment would be preserved in the movement.

Taking into consideration the activities of the present chairman of the NAM, Velayati said it was very improbable that there would emerge discord and division among the members of the movement.

Foreign Minister Velayati once again stressed that Iran's terms for ending the Iraqi imposed war, were unchanged.

He said during the current summit, the Islamic Republic will insist on the member countries' strict observance of the NAM's principles. In this same connection, he added, an amendment has been proposed by Iran to the committee in charge of preparing the final resolution of the summit, in which "we have warned against the influence of the superpowers in the movement."

Another point of insistence by the Islamic Republic, according to Velayati, will be the rejection of Iraq as the host to the next summit meet. Instead, he continued "we will support Libya's candidacy to host 8th NAM summit."

Speaking about a request by Libya to expel Egypt from the NAM, Velayati said Iran was in favour of the idea and would support it.

About the problem of Afghanistan and its liberation from the occupation of foreign troops, Velayati said the Islamic Republic will reiterate its four-point proposal to solve the issue.

Iran's conditions for the Afghan crisis are: unconditional withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan, no room for arrogant forces in that country, return of all Afghan refugees to their homeland and the Afghan people's right for self-determination.

Also, Velayati said the prevention of the posing of further obstacles for Third World countries by the industrial countries aimed at blocking access of their goods to world markets, is another amendment proposed by Iran to be included in the final resolution.

Concluding, the foreign minister referred to the proposed amendment by Iran to the Economic Committee for preventing brain drain of the Third World countries, which plan was accepted by the committee. [sentence as received]

REPORTAGE ON HEADS OF STATE, MINISTERS MEETINGS

Gandhi, Castro

BK070358 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] President Castro of Cuba called on the prime minister, Mrs Gandhi, last night and the two leaders reviewed the issues before the summit. President Castro expressed the hope that the New Delhi summit will add to the strength of the movement despite efforts to put difficulties in its way. He said the summit should concentrate on economic issues and should also try to find a solution to the Iran-Iraq war.

Mrs Gandhi expressed appreciation of the manner in which he had worked for the Nonaligned Movement during his chairmanship.

Gandhi, Perez de Cuellar

BK041613 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] The UN secretary general, Dr Perez de Cuellar, had half-hour meeting with the prime minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, in New Delhi today. Problems affecting world peace and security and issues slated to come up at the nonaligned summit are reported to have figured in their discussions.

Dr de Cuellar later told PTI that he was extremely encouraged by the renewed support extended by the prime minister to him and the United nations in tackling world problems.

Dr de Cuellar will address the summit beginning on Monday.

Gandhi, Other Leaders

BK051615 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] Some of the world leaders now in New Delhi for the nonaligned summit called on the prime minister, Mrs Gandhi, today and expressed their confidence that the Nonaligned Movement will remain united and surge forward under India's chairmanship. They offered their full cooperation to India in its task. They felt that it is not good for the nonaligned countries to attach so much importance to the question of Kampuchea's representation.

The leaders, who called on Mrs Gandhi, were President Kiprianou of Cyprus; President Jayewardene of Sri Lanka; President Burnham of Guyana; President Stambolic of Yugoslavia; President Bignone of Argentine; President Souphanouvong of Laos; and Prime Minister Pham Van Dong of Vietnam. All of them said that the most important problem facing the world today is the economic question and the question of peace, especially the avoidance of a nuclear war. They expressed their grave concern at the economic plight of developing countries most of whom are nonaligned. They also voiced their anxiety over the continuing war between Iraq and Iran and felt that something should be done to bring about its end.

The Sri Lankan president put forward certain ideas for the solution of economic problems. The Yugoslav president said his country was touched by the decision to name one of the important roads of New Delhi after President Tito.

Mrs Gandhi told him that India not only had great admiration but also affection for President Tito.

Egypt's 'Ali, Iraq's 'Aziz

NC041655 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1625 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, 4 Mar (MENA) -- Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali met with Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz in New Delhi this evening. During the meeting a quick review was made of the discussions taking place at the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference, especially on the Palestinian issue and the Iraqi-Iranian war. The two ministers also exchanged views and deliberated on urgent issues of mutual interest.

The Egyptian and Iraqi foreign ministers will meet again tomorrow morning.

Meanwhile, the meeting scheduled today between Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Jordanian Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim has been postponed because of the uninterrupted continuation of the meetings of the ministerial council.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali also met today with the head of the Lebanese delegation to the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference 'Rabi' Haydar. The meeting took place at the request of the head of the Lebanese delegation.

During the meeting Haydar explained Lebanon's concept of how the Nonaligned Conference should deal with the Lebanese issue. He also expressed his country's desire for full coordination between the Egyptian and Lebanese delegations at the conference.

It was also agreed that the Lebanese delegation to the summit conference, which will be headed by Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and will include Foreign Minister Elie Salim, would meet with Kamal Hasan 'Ali upon their arrival tomorrow or the day after tomorrow to coordinate stands between the two countries.

'Ali, Jordanian Counterpart

NC050858 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] The radio team in New Delhi reports that Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali resumed his consultations today. He held a meeting with the Jordanian foreign minister. 'Ali said that the meeting dealt with the Middle East situation, the progress of the Israeli-Lebanese-American negotiations and the efforts which Jordan is exerting with the Arab states and PLO to give an impetus to the efforts for a peaceful settlement on the basis of the Fes summit principles and the positive aspects in the initiative of the U.S. President.

'Ali added that King Husayn is expected to meet with Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat in New Delhi to clarify the Palestinian stands and implement what has been agreed upon between Jordan and the PLO.

'Ali, India's Rao

NC051804 Cairo MENA in English 1644 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, March 5 (MENA) -- Egyptian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali conferred today with Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao on all issues related to the non-aligned ministerial council.

They also held consultations, exchanged viewpoints on the various problems discussed at the conference.

Iran's Velayati, Counterparts

GF041708 Tehran IRNA in English 1629 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, March 4, IRNA -- Iranian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati held a number of discussions with his counterparts here Friday on bilateral issues as well as the current conference of the NAM [Nonaligned Movement] Foreign Ministers meeting.

During his meeting with the Libyan foreign minister, 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, Dr. Velayati expressed Iran's support for the holding of the 8th NAM summit conference in that country. The two foreign ministers also held talks on issues relevant to Iran, Syria and Libya.

Also, the two ministers coordinated their positions concerning the NAM conference and Libya expressed support for President Khamene'i's proposal for the setting up of a fund by the NAM in order to meet the financial needs of its members at necessary times.

Prior to this meeting, Dr. Velayati met with his Syrian counterpart 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, and the two men conversed upon similar matters.

Later this afternoon, the Iranian and Malaysian foreign ministers met and conferred at the conference hall, on relations between the two countries. The two foreign ministers emphasised on the expansion of relations between the two nations.

Also, the Malyasian foreign minister extended an official invitation to Dr. Velayati to attend the regional Asian countries conference in mid-spring, to be held in Kuala Lumpur to discuss the Palestinian issue. The invitation was accepted.

In other meetings Friday afternoon, General Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, the foreign minister of Pakistan, conferred with his Iranian counterpart on matters of mutual interest.

The foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran is scheduled to meet with his Cuban and Tanzanian counterparts seperately today.

Velayati, Rao

GF051724 Tehran IRNA in English 1614 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi March 5, IRNA -- 'Ali Akbar Velayati, foreign affairs minister of the Islamic Republic, met and conferred with Narasimha Rao, external affairs minister of India, here today before the commencement of the NAM's [Nonaligned Movement] foreign ministers third and the final session.

In this meeting, issues to be debated in the conference as well as relations between Iran and India were discussed.

Velayati, stressed the two country's historical and cultural similarities and stated that the Non-aligned Movement would hopefully promote and safeguard human dignity and also the independence of the nations.

In reply, the Indian external affairs minister who is also the chairman of the non-aligned meeting, reaffirmed that any decisions made by the movement which are neglected of respecting human dignity would not be successful. Rao, added that he hoped that the conference would take positive steps towards solving the problems of the oppressed.

Velayati also met and conferred with the foreign ministers of Nicaragua, Sri Lanka and Sierra Leone.

DRA's Keshtmand, Gandhi

LD041526 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] The BAKHTAR correspondent reports from New Delhi that Soltan Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, met Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi at 1530 local time today at the Indian prime ministry headquarters.

In this meeting, which was held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, Keshtmand and Gandhi discussed topics relevant to the summit of the non-aligned states and governments.

The BAKHTAR correspondent adds that at this meeting Shah Mohammad Dost, the DRA foreign minister; Mohammad Hassan Sharq, Afghan ambassador in New Delhi; Natwar Singh, secretary in the Indian ministry of Foreign Affairs and secretary-general of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit and J. Dixit, Indian ambassador in Kabul, were also present.

PDRY Chairman, YAR President

GF061945 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP [Yemeni Socialist Party], chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers, met with Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, YAR president and commander in chief of the Armed Forces, at his residence in New Delhi today.

The radio correspondent reported that during the meeting they discussed the developments on the Yemeni arena and the efforts made by the leaderships of the two parts to reunite the Yemeni homeland on safe and democratic bases and resume efforts for coordination and cooperation between them in the political, economic, and social fields.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih held consultations on coordination between the two parts of Yemen regarding the issues on the agenda of the Nonaligned Conference.

During the meeting, views were exchanged on the recent developments in the Arab situation, especially Palestine, and the international issues of mutual interest.

The meeting was attended by 'Ali (Sha'i') Hadi, candidate member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the supreme committee for party supervision; Anis Hasan Yahya, member of the YSP Central Committee and secretary of the Central Committee; Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, member of the YSP Central Committee and foreign affairs minister, and Taha Ahmad Ghanim, PDRY ambassador to India.

On the YAR side, the meeting was attended by Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, vice president; 'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr, foreign affairs minister, and Ahmad Haydar, YAR ambassador to India.

Mubarak, King Husayn

NC071328 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1323 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, 7 Mar (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak today received Jordan's King Husayn for 1 1/2 hour at the place where he is staying in New Delhi.

After the meeting, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and director of the president's office for political affairs Dr Usamah al-Baz stated that whenever the president meets with his Arab brothers, the topic of discussion is the general Arab issues.

Dr al-Baz said that His Majesty King Husayn and President Mubarak dealt with all aspects of the current Arab situation, particularly the situation in the Gulf, the Palestinian issue and the need for quick moves with a view to confronting the change that is continuously taking place in the West Bank and Gaza and to preserving the Arab rights and the Arab land.

Dr al-Baz said in his statement that the discussions also dealt with the situation in Lebanon, pointing out that a general and comprehensive review of all aspects of the Arab situation was made during the meeting.

Asked if conciliation between Jordan and the Palestinians was discussed, Dr al-Baz said that the question is not one of conciliation; there are steps on which the leaders of the two sides have agreed and it all now depends on the reply which the PLO leader will communicate to His Majesty King Husayn. What concerns us in this regard is that the Arab situation be in constant motion so that we will preserve for ourselves the factor of initiative and not wait for others to take the initiative. We want to be in a phase of action and not in a phase of reaction.

Asked if President Mubarak has briefed King Husayn on the Egyptian moves during the current phase, Dr al-Baz said: Yes, he has briefed him on this. In our future moves, we do not intend to do so from vacuum or to move alone but within a specific framework. It is agreed that we will not embark on any move before a specific agreement is reached on Israel's total withdrawal from Lebanon. After that, we will see what circumstances are appropriate for the resumption of the talks aimed at settling the Palestinian issue.

He said that this depends on several factors; it depends on the Palestinian decision and it depends on the Jordanian decision. We are always ready within the boundaries of Egypt's commitment to the Palestinian people's rights.

Al-Baz was asked whether King Husayn informed President Mubarak of Jordan's perception during the coming stage. Al-Baz said: Yes. It is fully clear that His Majesty King Husayn agrees with us on the importance and gravity of the time factor and that there must be action to confront the negative developments that are taking place on the ground in the West Bank and Gaza.

There is also agreement that each party should shoulder its duty and responsibility because the parties cannot shoulder the duties of the other parties. Therefore, we are waiting for the Palestinians to express their view and to inform King Husayn of their decision.

Al-Baz said: Moreover, we expect the United States to play a definite role to limit Israel's actions and to ask it to adopt steps that will make it easy to start with peace steps, which must be continued in the future.

Asked whether this meeting will be to pave the way for other meetings in New Delhi, Cairo or Amman, Al-Baz said: There was no agreement on specific dates for meetings. However, the leaders of the two countries agreed on the importance of continuing the consultations on all levels. We on our part are always consulting on everything concerning the Arab destiny. Egypt has been and always remains ready to play a vanguard role in this sphere.

PAPER ON AFGHAN SETTLEMENT, CORDOVEZ VISIT

GF031152 Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 12 Feb 83 pp 1, 8

[News analysis by Mushahid Hussain]

[Text] The recent visit of the special representative of UN secretary general, Senor Diego Cordovez has paved the way for serious and substantive discussion of issues at the next session of indirect Pakistan-Afghanistan talks at Geneva in April. However, Senor Cordovez' success score-card on his difficult mission can be termed as "fifty-fifty". The major success has been in the agreement by the Karmal regime to let representatives of the Afghan refugees, based in Pakistan, participate in the talks. The Karmal regime and its mentors in Moscow has always been referring to these refugees as being "bandits and counter revolutionaries". In fact, their line had always been that the main issue in Afghanistan was the "cessation of foreign interference in internal affairs", implying outside props for the insurgency. In this regard, accusations were levelled by Moscow and Kabul at Pakistan, China and the United States. The refugee issued had not been seriously seen in either Moscow or Kabul as a factor worthy to be seen in the entire context of a package Afghan settlement. Even during Senor Cordovez' parleys in Kabul, the Karmal regime made the distinction between the mujahideen on the one hand and the refugees on the other, the hard fact remains that this is a major concession from the Soviet side.

Where Cordovez was not successful, and even Pakistan's own quiet diplomacy did not bear fruit, was in not being able to get Iran to participate in the talks at Geneva. When Iranian Foreign Minister Dr. 'Ali Akbar Velayati made a three-hour stopover in Islamabad last week, the area of discussion was primarily Cordovez' mission. Iran had been insisting all along that it would not participate in the indirect talks at Geneva until and unless representatives of the Afghan mujahideen also took part. The latest concession of the Afghan refugee representatives taking part was seen as a step forward in meeting Iranian demands. Additionally, Cordovez returned to Tehran during his recent shuttle time on a specific request of the Iranian Government and even in Islamabad he had held two meetings with the Iranian ambassador. That all these efforts could not bring Iran around to the conference table also resulted from a couple of other factors. During the current situation, Afghanistan is a low-priority area in Iranian policy. Their primary accent is on the Gulf war which has now entered a new phase with Tehran's latest offensive against Iraq. Secondly, Afghanistan is also liken to the internal political struggle in Iran as well as the revolutionary regime's ties with the Soviet Union. These relations, of late, have become distinctly cool. The Soviet news agency TASS representative in Tehran, was asked to leave the country. The head of the pro-Soviet Tudeh Communist Party Nureddin Kianuri was recently arrested as a "Soviet spy". The Soviet supply of arms to Iraq is also viewed as a hostile act by Iran and a change of policy which directly threatens the revolution. The Soviet attitude towards the Islamic Revolution is more of a "wait and see" uncertainty which has been analysed in a recent article by the leading Soviet Communist Party theoretician on the Third World, Prof. R. Ulyanovskiy.

The main fear of the Soviet Union, as stated in Ulyanovskiy's article, is that "the conservative wing of the clergy (which) reflected the interests of the feudal-land-owning circles and big capital -- is prepared to compromise with the counter-revolution and to make Iran dependent on the United States once again." Ulyanovskiy sums up the current Soviet view of the Iranian situation "as a revolution with contradictory options likely to take sharp turns in the future".

The four-point agenda of the Cordovez mission is a compromise between the concerned parties: withdrawal of Soviet troops, return of refugees (both of which engage Pakistan's primary intention), cessation of foreign interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs and international guarantees of non-interference (these two being the main areas of Soviet and Karmal regime's interest). Preceding any agreement on a specific time-table for complete withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, there would have to be an agreement on this issue of guarantees. These will be of two kinds: mutual guarantees of non-interference between Pakistan and Afghanistan, which will definitely include the recognition by the Kabul regime of the Durand line as the permanent international frontier between the two countries. The other aspect relating to international guarantees, specifically by China and United States, is expected to pose greater difficulty. Interestingly enough, while Senor Cordovez met the Soviet and American ambassadors, diplomatic circles in the capital report that a meeting was not sought by either side, i.e., by Cordovez or the Chinese ambassador. It is now apparent that the Chinese do not view the Cordovez mission with the enthusiasm and interest being shown by Pakistan. The Chinese objection to Cordovez's mission is on three counts. Firstly, they say that since the Soviet intervention of Afghanistan is part of a grand strategic move to enter the warm waters of Indian Ocean, there is no question of Moscow withdrawing its forces from Kabul. Secondly, the Chinese say that "the situation is not ripe' for the Cordovez mission to be undertaken at this point in time, let alone there being any chances of its success. Thirdly, in regards the Karmal regime demand for internatioral guarantees of non-interference in Afghanistan, the Chinese state matter-of-factly that "we have no guarantees to offer since it is the Russians who took the initiative in Afghanistan and sent forces there".

The Americans who have not publicly opposed the peaceful settlement in Afghanistan, also do not share Pakistan's outlook or current approach on Afghanistan. They do not detect the "freshness", which President Zia reiterated on several occasions in the Soviet approach towards Afghanistan following his 45-minute meeting with Yuriy Andropov in Kremlin last November. The Americans also feel that it would be naive to expect the Russians to withdraw their forces from Afghanistan after having gone there in such a big way. However, the unstated but underlining reason for U.S. antipathy towards Cordovez's mission is that basically the Americans feel that pressure should remain on the Russians and Afghanistan should preferably become a "Soviet Vietnam".

There is little doubt that there have been subtle but significant changes in Pakistani attitude on the Afghanistan question in the last three years.

This evolution can roughly be summed up as follows: (previous stand) Soviet withdrawal a must before talks can begin, (current view) talks can begin without pre-conditions: (previous stand) mujahideen's participation a must in talks as happened in May, 1980 when Pakistan and Iran foreign ministers went to Geneva along with leaders of the Mujahideen, (current view) mujahideen's participation can come later; (previous stand) no talks, not even indirect, will be held with Karmal regime until and unless Iran also participates, (current view) we can go ahead with talks and hope for Iranian participation later. This flexibility and evolution in Pakistan's position was necessary and also emanates from several other factors. Firstly, the worst-case scenario that was projected in the aftermath of the Soviet intervention of a Delhi-Moscow axis against Pakistan has not materialised. Secondly, the Soviets themselves have furnished "a certificate of good behaviour" towards Pakistan in the last three years. They have not played the Baloch card which many assumed they would play. They have not encouraged nor assisted the Al-Zulfiqar armed group which many observers felt they would. In fact, the Soviets have been saying quite openly that the PPP [Pakistan People's Party] "is using us to go to Washington" and "were Bhutto alive he would have followed the same policy on Afghanistan". The Soviets have maintained a business-as-usual attitude in bilateral commercial ties and a Pakistan economic delegation is to visit Moscow very shortly to emplore possibilities of more project aid. Yuriy Andropov, the Soviet Communist leader, has also accepted an invitation from President Ziaul Haq to visit Pakistan.

Two other factors are helping Pakistan seek a negotiated compromise on Afghanistan. Pakistan knows that the American commitment towards this country is neither principled nor steadfast and emanates primarily from our strategic proximity to Afghanistan and the Gulf. As such, if the situation changes in these two areas, there would be a perceptible decline in American affection towards Pakistan. In any case, many observers feel that Pakistan is not going to barter away its national interest for 40 F-16s. The other, even more important compulsion for Pakistan in seeking a settlement in Afghanistan, is the question of Afghan refugees who in time could pose a serious law and order situation and could serve as a factor for socio-economic instability. One other roadblock which has already been removed is the nature of the regime in Kabul. While emphasising the need for an Islamic non-aligned Afghanistan, President Zia has publicly stated in his interview with THE WASHINGTON POST that "Pakistan would not mind a very pro-Soviet Afghanistan provided it has popular support". This is a key Soviet condition for any withdrawal of its forces from Afghanistan.

While a lot of ground has already been covered by the Geneva parleys last June as well as the two visits of Cordovez, the next session at Geneva in April will definitely be of great significance on the long and the torturous road towards a "historic compromise" on Afghanistan. The modalities of Afghan refugees representation in the talks, a specific time-table for phased Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, the nature of the regime in Kabul, and the broadening of its popular base and guarantees towards non-intervention and non-interference in Afghanistan will form the focus of intention at Geneva. While zigs and zags and road-blocks remain, the patient and quiet, diplomacy of the UN envoy seems to be playing dividends.

PUNJAB SITUATION DISCUSSED IN PARLIAMENT

BK041655 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] Parliament was assured by the government today that the doors are always open for talks to find a solution to the situation in Punjab. In identical statements in the two houses it was stressed that the government believes in resolving problems through negotiations. But the solution of one problem should not give rise to others.

The Punjab situation was the subject of the resumed special discussion in the Lok Sabha orginally raised by Mr Atal Behari Vajpayee, Bharatiya Janata Party, in the last session.

In the Rajya Sabha, it came up in the form of a calling attention motion moved by Mr Harkrishan Singh Surjit, Communist Party of India-Marxist, and 18 others.

Making a statement in the Lok Sabha, the home minister, Mr P.C. Sethi, said the government will always have a conciliatory attitude. He said it has already accepted the religious demands of the Akalis. The government's constant endeavor is to arrive at a solution acceptable to all.

Replying to the discussions in the Rajya Sabha, the minister of state for home affairs, Mr P. Venkatasubbiah, said the differences on the major issues have been narrowed down. He expressed the hope that a satisfactory solution acceptable to all parties concerned will be found. The minister said whatever solution is found should be through negotiations and in the spirit of accomodations. He made it clear that the government does not stand on prestige on any issue.

Earlier, during discussion, members from both sides demanded early solution of the Punjab problem. Some members appealed to the Akali leaders not to boycott parliament and assemblies and come forward for a negotiated settlement. The Akali Dal president, Sant Harchand Singh Longowal, has ruled out the possibility of further talks with the center on Akali demands. He issued a statement to this effect in Amritsar today.

ESSENTIAL SERVICES STRIKES BANNED IN DELHI

BK051249 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] The government has prohibited strikes in the union territory of Delhi in essential services connected with the public conservancy, sanitation, and water supply maintained by the Central Public Works Department. The orders have been issued under the Essential Services Maintenances Act of 1981.

REPORTAGE ON EVENTS IN ASSAM VILLAGES 6-7 MAR

Ammunition Recovered in Gauhati

BK060516 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0340 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Text] The Assam State Employees Federation has called upon workers and employees to cooperate fully with the relief and rehabilitation work. Meanwhile, the army staged a flag march in certain areas of tension in the Nowgong District. Security measures in these areas have been tightened and police pickets have been placed at vulnerable places.

In Gauhati, police have recovered large quantities of explosives and ammunition from an alleged extremist den in the Junior Doctor's Hospital in the Gauhati Medical College complex in Pan Bazar area. Four persons have been arrested and investigations are going on.

Details of Third Massacre

BK060810 Hong Kong AFP in English 0754 GMT 6 Mar 83

[By Dilip Ganguly]

[Text] New Delhi, March 6 (AFP) -- Details of a third massacre of immigrants in a remote cluster of villages in Assam have just begun to emerge with the discovery of 190 highly decomposed bodies and vulture-stripped skeletons, as survivors today said 500 to 1,000 people might have perished in the day-long carnage.

On February 21-22 thousands of native Assamese surrounded the villages in Dholpur on the bank of the Brahmaputra River in Darrang District, cut off communication links and went on a systematic killing, survivors told the first group of journalists to tour the areas since. The Assam Government, now ruled by the Congress (I) Party, first denied the report of the massacre, but today admitted that "it failed to get wind of the tragedy".

A government spokesman in state capital Gauhati said "we have rushed police party and relief teams there. We are awaiting a full report from them, hence we can not give you any body count on the tragedy".

The villages in the area presented a familiar picture of destruction with houses burnt and corpses strewn everywhere, journalists said.

"It reminded me of the Neoli massacre, where over 1,000 immigrants, mostly Moslems from Bangladesh, were killed last month", said a journalist over the phone.

Raiders in their thousands descended on the villages with choppers, spears and swords. As in the Neoli massacre, most of their victims were women and children. Survivors said that both Hindu and Moslem immigrants were killed. A section of the villagers apprehending attack, had set up resistance units, but were apparently outnumbered by the native Assamese.

"They were overpowered and slaughtered one after the another", said a survivor.

Local officials in Mangaldai, the headquarters of Darrang District, said the final toll would be between 500 to 1,000, but could confirm a definite body count of 190 only.

"Like in Neoli, we will never know how many people were killed here", one journalist quoted an unidentified local offical as saying.

The villages are situated on the border of Kamrupo and Darrang Districts and their land was fertile because of its proximity to the river. They traditionally supplied fresh vegetables to Gauhati. Though Darrang is one of the three districts in Assam to suffer most from the violence sparked off by a federal announcement on February 2 that elections would be held in the northeastern state, the massacre in Dholpur was by far the biggest incident in the district. It is also the second worst in Assam where 1,700 to 3,700 people have died from group violence, police firing and arson, after the Neoli carnage reported to have cost over 1,000 lives.

Another massacre took place in Gohpur in the middle of last month in which 100 to 300 people were reported killed. Even today, the government has not yet come out with a definite body count in Assam since the figure of 1,127 deaths announced by Interior Minister P.C. Sethi last month in the federal parliament.

Army Search Operations

BK070830 Hong Kong AFP in English 0813 GMT 7 Mar 83

[By Ravi Vellor]

[Excerpt] New Delhi, March 7 (AFP) -- Tension was at a new pitch in Assam's Nowgong District today as the Indian Army staged shows of strength and conducted limited search operations and the State Government in Gauhati made sweeping changes in the administration, reports here said today.

"They are all planning attacks, the immigrants and the natives," a correspondent in Gauhati told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE by telephone. Several senior officials of the administration have left for Nowgong and details would be known only after they return, he said.

The heightened tension in Nowgong followed the unravelling of the second worst massacre reported from the troubled northeastern state in which at least 190 rotting corpses were discovered in a cluster of villages in the Mangaldoi subdivision of Darrang district.

Survivors of the day long carnage told journalists that between 500 and 1,000 people might have perished in the carnage that took place in mid-February but came to light only on Saturday owing to poor communications and official hesitancy in revealing the tragedy.

The last officially admitted toll in the violence has been 1,127 but at least 1,700 have died in Assam with the unofficial count nearing 3,700. Nowgong, where up to a 1,000 people were slain on February 18-19 in the Nellie area, and Darrang and Lakhimpur are the worst affected districts in Assam's four-year-old student-led antiimmigrant protest which had sought to block the holding of the polls to the state assembly February 14-20.

Meanwhile, with the state relatively calm for three days, Chief Minister Hiteshwar Saika yesterday ordered sweeping changes in the administration, transferring senior civil and police officers and sending some on leave. The deputy commissioners of Darrang, Nowgong and Lakhimpur Districts had been transferred and the superintendents of police of Nowgong and Darrang had been replaced. Mr Saika told an AFP correspondent in Gauhati.

Mr Saika, who visited relief camps at Nellie and in Darrang's Gohpur area yesterday, said the inmates had expressed willingness to go back to their respective areas and many had already begun to return. Some 40,000 refugees fled to neighbouring West Bengal and Arunachal Pradesh states following the clashes. The anti-immigrant protesters have warned against any move to bring back the refugees and pledged to resist it.

Call for Assembly Dissolution

BK070734 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] A PRESS TRUST OF INDIA message says that the Plains Tribal Council of Assam [PTCA] has called for the dissolution of the state's newly elected assembly. The PTCA contested the recent elections and won two seats.

MRD URGES NONALIGNED NOT TO RECOGNIZE ZIA

BK050236 Hong Kong AFP in English 0227 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] Islamabad, March 4 (AFP) — Leaders of eight political parties banned under martial law in Pakistan today called on governments taking part in the non-aligned summit in New Delhi not to recognise President Mohammad Ziaul Haq.

In a press statement, the leaders of the parties belonging to the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy [MRD] said General Zia "has no legal or moral basis to represent the people of Pakistan in any international forum."

Gen. Zia, who toppled the government of Premier Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto in July, 1977, had "usurped power on the pretext of holding free and fair elections within 90 days," said the statement.

He had then suspended the constitution and banned political parties, and he constantly rejected general elections.

"Zia has never abided by the sacred principles of non-alignment and has taken great pride in converting Pakistan into a frontline state against Afghanistan and the Soviet Union at the behest of the United States," the statement continued.

"His sole purpose is to serve U.S. strategy in the region," it said, accusing the Pakistani Government of preparing to set up naval and military aircraft facilities for the United States in southern Pakistan.

The people of Pakistan would recognise no treaty or international undertaking signed by the present regime, it concluded.

RAWALPINDI COLLEGES CLOSED AFTER DISTURBANCES

BK061532 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Text] A press note issued by the district magistrate in Rawalpindi today says the students of the government college at the instigation of some foreign elements hijacked two buses of the government transport service and set them on fire. Law enforcement agencies burst three tear gas shells to disperse the students. All boys and girls colleges in Rawalpindi city and the cantonment area have been closed down as a (?precautionary measure). The press note adds that 14 arrests have been made and the situation is under control.

Campuses Cordoned Off

OW061810 Hong Kong AFP in English 1804 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Text] Islamabad, March 6 (AFP) -- All colleges were ordered closed in Rawalpindi today after students hijacked two buses and set them on fire to demand the release of 33 friends jailed last month, official sources here said.

Fourteen students were detained after the demonstrations by the students, who boycotted classes, officials said.

Police fired teargas canisters to break up another group which tried to set fire to a third bus in the city center.

Police had cordoned off the campuses this morning and students were prevented from coming out, but a group from Gordon College managed to find a way out and barricaded streets.

WASHINGTON FRIDAY IMAM ARRESTED BY U.S. POLICE

LD061256 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Text] The fascist police of America occupied the Washington mosque after an armed raid, and arrested the mosque's Friday imam.

According to an IRNA report from Washington, at 0500 yesterday, the police personnel, equipped with powerful, automatic weapons, raided the Washington mosque and occupied it. While the raid was in progress all nearby streets were controlled by Washington's police forces, their vehicles, and armored cars. During this raid the mosque's Friday imam, who had just returned to Washington from a trip to Iran, where he attended celebrations marking the dawn of victory, was arrested by the police along with his 2-year-old daughter and his pregnant wife and taken to an undisclosed location.

In a recent Friday sermon, the Washington mosque's Friday imam had attacked Arab reactionary regimes and had expressed the view that the only way for the world's Muslims to achieve victory and salvation was adherence to the leadership of Imam Khomeyni.

The raid by America's fascist police force, the arrest of the Washington mosque's Friday imam and occupation of the mosque are all indicative of the great satan and anti-Islamic regime's fear of the Islamic movement's progress.

According to the same report, following the raid, Muslim brothers and sisters residing in Washington and its subrubs staged a demonstration in front of themosque and protested the occupation of the mosque and the arrest of its Friday imam. They demanded the police's immediate and unconditional withdrawal from the sacred vicinity of the mosque and release of the mosque's Friday imam.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani Criticizes U.S.

LD061322 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Excerpt] According to a report by our correspondent, a group of the families of the martyrs and the clergymen of Bahar, in Hamadan, and a group of Islamic Revolution guards from the cities of Hamadan and Malayer this morning met with Majlis speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani. In this meeting Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani paid tribute to the families of martyrs and praised the efforts of the Islamic Revolution guards and said: The revolution belongs to you and all the country's officials are in your service. Continuing his speech, the Majlis speaker referred to the raid launched by the fascist American police on the mosque in Washington and said: In spite of all its claims of democracy, America cannot tolerate a mosque which wishes to act freely in that country. On the other hand, they expect their espionage and influence centers throughout the world to be respected. Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani, appealing to great Christian officials -- the pope, bishops, and the authorities of Christian churches throughout the world -- said: You must not allow America and the world's capitalists to commit such a big sin so explicitly. The Majlis speaker, referring to the arrest of the Friday imam of the Washington mosque, said: The only charge against the Friday imam of this mosque in Washington was that he had taken part in the glorious ceremonies of the ten days of dawn and in them he had told the people his observations.

Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani, addressing the U.S. Government, said: How do you, who claim freedom and accuse us of violating freedom, allow yourselves to close a mosque? What did we do during all the periods of the revolution to churches and others' temples? In this country we have behaved in such a manner that Christian youths have been martyred alongside the martyrs of Islam and that they have been happy during the ten days of dawn celebrations as much as Muslims. This is our conduct, and that is your conduct. You treated a small mosque like that.

Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani added: Churches themselves must stop this aggression and must not allow these actions to be repeated.

MUSAVI LEADS DELEGATION TO NONALIGNED SUMMIT

LD061735 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Text] Prime Minister Musavi, leading the Islamic Republic's delegation to the nonaligned summit, is to deliver a message from President Khamene'i to Mrs Indira Gandhi, chairman of the conference. Following is the text of the president's message:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful, Mrs Indira Gandhi, prime minister of India: Now that the Iranian delegation is about to leave for New Delhi to attend the Nonaligned Conference, I would like to take this opportunity to express my respect to the movement and its prominent founders, as well as for its valuable and principled standards.

I and the Islamic Republic of Iran would have liked to take part in this conference personally. [sentence as heard] However, for certain reasons, I had to change my plans. Instead, we thought it advisable to have Prime Minister Musavi head the Islamic Republic's delegation to the conference.

My hope is that the current session, relying on the true conception of the Nonaligned Movement and observing the essence and content of the Nonaligned Movement which undoubtedly consists of supporting nations and safeguarding rights which might be encroached upon by the big powers, may serve as an important turning point in the movement. Please accept my best sentiments and friendly respects for the government and people of India.

[Signed] Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Interviewed on Departure

LD061822 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Musavi, heading a high-ranking delegation, left for New Delhi this afternoon. He is leading the Islamic Republic delegation at the nonaligned summit session. Accompanying the prime minister in this trip are: Hadi and Do'a'i, members of the Majlis; officials of the presidential and prime minister's offices, and Asgharzadeh, undersecretary for international affairs in the Islamic Guidance Ministry.

The prime minister was seen off at the airport by several officials. Before leaving Tehran, the prime minister gave an interview to our correspondent:

[Begin recording] [Question] Prime Minister, please tell us what you expect the summit to do, now that you are leaving to take part in the seventh session of the nonaligned summit. Moreover, what issues are your going to raise?

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Considering its claims and slogans so far, naturally we expect the movement to serve as a place where the oppressed nations and the countries that have in some form or other been under domination or under pressure by the big powers, may become able to realise their power. They will thus form a strong front against the big powers, on the basis of an acceptable alliance, and also show themselves as a determining power in today's world. This is what we naturally expect the conference to do.

[Question] It was reported in certain quarters that the president would attend the summit. What is the reason behind the change of this plan?

[Answer] Originally he was to attend this session as a symbol of the Islamic Republic and our beloved president. However, for certain reason, he changed his plan, entrusting me to undertake it. I, in cooperation with all my brothers attending the conference, will pursue the same goals and plans, God willing. [end recording]

KEYHAN COMMENTS ON NONALIGNED SUMMIT CONFERENCE

GF051732 Tehran IRNA in English 1700 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] Tehran, March 5, IRNA -- The Persian daily KEYHAN said in an editorial today that the Non-aligned Movement should abide by the same considerations whereby it decided to change the venue of the non-aligned summit from Baghdad to New Delhi. Excerpts:

"The change in the venue and chairmanship of the seventh session of the non-aligned summit is a great triumph for the Non-aligned Movement in the world scene...the seventh session of the non-aligned summit can capitalise on this victory and pave the way for yet more victories in the future. The hopes for the future of the movement lies in its capability to understand its fundamental duties. Not that we mean to overemphasise the Iraq-Iran conflict, but that in essence the agreement of the non-aligned member states on the need to change the venue of the summit cannot be viewed as a decision isolated form any other consideration.

"Certainly the member states of the movement had reasons for so doing. They were driven by motivations, and by their personal analyses and foresight which principles should also be respected for solving the problems of the movement, or else no one person can ascribe any incentive for this change in the venue of the summit other than a fear of the state of the internal affairs of Iraq, and suspicion on whether Baghdad could serve as a safe venue for the summit..."

KHAMENE'I INTERVIEWED ON WAR, SUMMIT

LD051217 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i and Speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly Hashemi-Rafsanjani were received this morning by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. They presented some reports to the imam of ummah on current developments in the country. At the conclusion of this audience, our correspondent interviewed the president on the war issues and on the nonaligned summit.

In reply to the question as to what issues were discussed with the imam of ummah, the president said: [begin recording] [Khamene'i] Yes, I was received in audience by his eminence, and we raised various issues in the presence of his eminence. Since the imam has shown some interest in the tax issue and gave me some instructions on this matter some time ago, I submitted a brief report to the imam on taxes, on the existing tax laws, the current difficulties, and the possible solutions.

I asked the imam to study this report and then instruct us to implement his own views and changes. I submitted other reports to the imam on other general issues, and the imam made useful comments on them. I made a note of his eminence's instructions.

[Question] Mr President, is it possible for you to explain the situation of the battlefronts to us?

[Answer] Thanks be to God, the situation on the battlefronts is very good. We are enjoying an absolute superiority over the Iraqi forces in terms of manpower, morale, and alertness. Thank God our situation is very good. The Iraqis live in constant worry, both day and night, awaiting our forces' blows and offensives. Naturally, we have a lot to do on the battlefronts, because the Iraqis still occupy part of our dear homeland's territory, such as Naft Shahr and some other regions. A heavy burden of responsibility is still on our shoulders. God willing, we will carry out our duty at the appropriate time.

[Question] We are on the eve of the nonaligned summit. Will you please tell us your views on the future of the movement and also your views on holding this summit?

[Answer] We are preparing for this summit with optimism. We have joined this movement because we believe in the principles of nonalignment, and we are now participating in this summit. We would like to see that the principle of nonalignment is observed and maintained in the nonaligned summit, and we will strive for this. We will stand against the superpowers' attempts to harm the honor of the Nonaligned Movement by dragging it to one side or another. There are certainly a large number of countries in the Nonaligned Movement which agree with our views. We hope to be able to strengthen the movement. [end recording]

IRAQI COUNCIL'S MESSAGE TO NONALIGNED CONFERENCE

GF041344 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] The Supreme Council of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq [based on Tehran] has asserted that the Baghdad regime does not represent the Muslim Iraqi people. In a message to the officials in charge of the Nonaligned Conference, the council asked that the infidel Saddamist regime not be allowed to take part in the conference.

The council called on the participants in the conference to support justice and the cause of the Muslim Iraqi people who have made sacrifices and given their blood to free themselves from imperialist hegemony and domination.

The message asked that a delegation of the Supreme Council of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq, the legitimate representative of the Iraqi people, be given the opportunity to express the real views of the Muslim people of Iraq and its stand on all issues of interest to the conference and explain the tragedy which the suffering people of Iraq are living.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES REPORT ON COMMANDOS

GF051646 Tehran IRNA in English 1627 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] Tehran, March 5 IRNA -- Iran's Foreign Ministry officials have denied a PTI dispatch from New Delhi today which says an undetermined number of commandos were aboard an Iranian TU-130 cargo plane which landed in New Delhi earlier today. In a telephone contact with IRNA here, a Foreign Ministry official confirmed the landing in New Delhi of the subject aircraft but asserted that it was cargo plane without having on board any armed commandos.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF ISSUES COMMUNIQUES

Communique No 1,237

LD041802 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Communique No 1,237 of Joint Staff of Armed Forces of Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Yesterday, during the battle and exchanges of fire on the southern fronts, and in the Wal-Fajr operations zone the victorious combatants of Islam fired on enemy positions and silenced the heavy-weapons fire on the Saddamist forces and also halted their movements. Our combatants continued to consolidate their defensive positions and completely controlled the enemy's operations.

Yesterday morning two Iraqi soldiers sought asylum in our units in the Wal Fajr operations zone. In the Abadan and Khorramshahr operational areas our forces opened fire on the enemy fortifications on the other side of the Arvand Rud destroying five slit trenches and foxholes and one observation post. They also disrupted the enemy's construction activities and inflicted some damage on part of the Al-Faw oil installations and the Chahar Chiragh jetty.

Yesterday, enemy fire wounded one of our compatriots in Abadan and destroyed two houses.

Yesterday, periodic exchanges continued on most of the western fronts of the country. On these fronts the enemy lost one tank and several slit trenches and foxholes. In the Dezh Shahpur area the enemy's positions in the vicinity of (Kukhlan), (Khormal) and (Moro) came under fire, which inflicted losses and casualties on the enemy.

In the past 24 hours several intruding enemy aircraft appeared over the southern and western border areas of our country and were forced to flee by the timely fire of air defense units.

[Signed] Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Communique No 1,238

LD051810 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Communique No 1,238 of Joint Staff of Armed Forces of Islamic Repubic of Iran]

[Text] In His Exalted name, fighting continued yesterday between the mighty warriors of Islam and the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries in the form of exchanges of artillery and heavy weapons fire along the entire warfronts, from the most western point of contact with the enemy to the most southern operational fronts.

Along each front and in defensive area the warriors of Islam defended their positions, continuing as much as possible to survey enemy positions, movements, and actions, and constantly firing on the Saddamists' positions and concentration points, dispatching patrol groups, and infiltrating the enemy's front lines; considerable losses and casualties were inflicted on the aggressor Iraqi forces.

On the Shur-e-Shirin front, the valiant gendarmerie halted the Saddamist mercenaries' fire, destroyed a number of Iraqi bunkers and killed a number of enemy personnel. On the Abadan and Khorramshahr fronts, the combatants of Islam, consisting of gendarmerie forces and the brave Navy, fired on enemy positions and concentrations across the Arvand Rud, destroying mortars, heavy machinegun posts, foxholes, and two observation posts. During this operation the occupants and a number of the infidel Iraqi personnel were killed or injured, the Saddamist mercenaries' fire was halted and enemy movements and actions were brought under our forces' control.

The Iraqi Zionist regime's artillery fire yesterday destroyed two houses in Abadan and set another on fire.

In the past 24 hours tactical operations by the valiant pilots of the Air Force of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran repulsed attempts by Iraqi aircraft to violate the country's western and southern airspace and drove off intruding aggressor Iraqi aircraft.

[Signed] Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Communique No 1,239

LD061830 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Communique No 1,239 of Joint Staff of Armed Forces of Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Operations by the combative forces of Islam continued during the past 24 hours, with firing on enemy infantry and armored positions and supply routes. With the complete superiority of our forces on all fronts and operational sectors, effective damage was inflicted on installations and fortifications of the Saddamist forces and a number of Iraqi militarymen were killed or wounded.

On the southern fronts and in the Wal Fajr operational zone, our units were busy defending their positions and dispatching reconnaissance groups. In the sector between Fakkeh and (Kazzabeh), heavy exchange of fire was in progress and our combative units defended their positions and silenced enemy fire.

In the Abadan and Khorramshahr operational zone, thanks to the Islamic forces' firing on enemy positions on the other side of the Arvand Rud, ten enemy trenches, foxholes, and observation posts were destroyed and several Iraqi personnel were killed.

In the western operational zone, while continuing their activities to fortify defensive positions, our forces brought enemy assembly points under artillery fire, inflicting casualties. On several western fronts, our engineering units continued their operations to discover and neutralize minefields.

In the Marivan sector, one of our patrol groups penetrated the positions of the mercenaries across the border, destroying several personnel and weapons' emplacements and killing a number of Iraqi personnel.

Yesterday, residential areas of Abadan came under sporadic long-range enemy fire, as a result of which one house was wrecked and a mosque was damaged.

[Signed] Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran